

VOLUNTARY OBSERVANCE OF THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Hawaii takes a long step toward general prohibition with the enforcement of the federal law against sale of intoxicants to any officer or member of the military forces in uniform. That law, news of which was published in the late editions of the Star-Bulletin yesterday, is sweeping, thorough, emphatic and wise.

There is no present prospect of general prohibition legislation for Hawaii. Consequently, liquor will be sold to civilians but not to soldiers. This is in effect a serious discrimination against the soldiers, and a regrettable discrimination.

Why should not patriotic citizens voluntarily abstain from intoxicants? Why should not they do their part to end the discrimination?

The law is not specific with reference to sale of liquor to national guardsmen or reserve officers, but the spirit of the law is plain. The spirit of it is that the United States government, for the purpose of efficiency and discipline in war-time and for the purpose of protecting from temptation its vast new army of young men, desires that no intoxicants be sold to men in the military or naval service of the United States.

And this means that it is the patriotic duty of national guardsmen and of reserve officers to abstain from intoxicants. The men who have volunteered in the militia or for the officers' reserve corps are in Uncle Sam's service, though perhaps not technically part of the federal service.

They can "do their bit" by voluntarily carrying out what the federal government is enforcing on its men in uniform.

HOW TO DISPLAY OUR FLAG.

(From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

In order to show patriotism fittingly and to indicate the unanimous support of the president in his course in this great world war, the American flag is being displayed liberally throughout our city. Our flag, however, is more than a piece of bunting. It is an emblem of our government and its principles, and as such an emblem our flag should be treated with due respect. As sometimes through thoughtlessness or carelessness our flag is handled without the respect which should be shown to it, the following rules found in the Army and Navy Journal of April 14, 1917, are published for the information of all who display the flag.

1. Our flag should never be used as a cover for a table or a desk, or otherwise placed where any object can be put upon it.
 2. It should not be used to decorate a platform so that the speakers or those occupying the platform would be above the flag. If used about a platform it should be hung above the platform so that it would be above those occupying the platform. The flag must be above the man.
 3. Our flag should never be draped or festooned, however; attractively the colors may lend themselves to such effect. If draping or festoon effects are desired they should be made with red, white and blue bunting. When using bunting the red should be on top, the white should follow, and the blue should be below.
 4. Of course everyone knows that in flying our flag the union should be up. If our flag is not flown from a mast or staff it should be so hung that the union is to the north or east as the case may be; the union should not be to the west or south.
- If the foregoing rules be observed our flag will be treated with the dignity and reverence to which it is entitled as the emblem of all those principles of liberty and justice upon which our government is founded.

WEARING DOWN NORWAY.

(From the New York World)

Of all the neutrals, Norway has been by far the greatest sufferer from Germany's submarine warfare. In April seventy-five Norwegian vessels were sunk by German raiders and over one hundred sailors lost their lives. In March, sixty-four Norwegian vessels were sunk, and in February forty-one; for the two months 182 persons were reported killed or missing. Up to April 3, according to the figures published by the state department at Washington, of a total of 686 neutral ships sunk by German submarines 410 were Norwegian.

At the beginning of the war Norway's merchant navy ranked fourth among those of the nations of the world, outclassing France's. In the last three years German submarines have destroyed more Norwegian than French ships of commerce. Between the nation of peace with Germany and the nation ranged against it in war, the neutral has borne the heavier losses from raiders' attacks.

Small wonder that Norway regards the situation as intolerable and that relations with Germany are near the breaking point.

Lord Northcliffe, the man chosen by Britain to head the British war missions in the United States, is the man who refused to let the English censors prevent him from pointing out the mistakes his country was making in war. He overthrew scores of inefficient officials and helped to set up a real ministry. For while he was more hated of the aristocratic officialdom than any other man in England but not now. He is helping to win the war—by plain speaking at the right time.

Teuton Socialists say they will not demand war indemnities. That's very kind of the Teutons, inasmuch as they haven't a dead man's chance to get by with such a program.

News by telegraph from London of a huge British steamship merger gives evidence that Britain, with characteristic grasp of the world's merchant marine situation, is getting ready for "after the war."

The British are aware of the fact that the United States is coming to a commanding position in sea-affairs through its immense possibilities for construction of vessels. The German blockade has not only imposed on America a duty at sea, but opened the door of opportunity for unrivalled merchant marine expansion. Meanwhile British shipping is suffering tremendous blows, and many of the finest steamers are in actual war service.

Sir Owen Phillips, chairman of the Royal Mail and other steamship companies, in a speech at the meeting of the Holt line forecast some united action by British shipowners to meet keen competition after the war. The Associated Press quotes him as follows:

"Bearing in mind the vitally essential character of the service of the British mercantile marine, whether in peace or war, and what the governments of other countries—friendly and the reverse—are doing or propose to do to foster their respective merchant navies," he said, "we trust our government will be wide awake to the new conditions likely to arise, and will see to it that British shipping shall not be unfairly handicapped in the fierce competition which will ensue with the state-aided merchant fleets of our present enemies, of neutrals, or even of our Allies."

"The intervention of state departments in shipping affairs may be desirable and necessary under the abnormal stress of war conditions but in my opinion the unique position obtained by British shipping which has been of such incalculable aid to the country throughout its course, was due to the individual and unfettered energy, enterprise and resourcefulness of our shipowners."

"There has been some talk lately of the nationalization of British shipping. If such a policy were seriously to be entertained there would be grave danger of our losing our premier position in the shipping world and I trust therefore, the government will realize the desirability, in the national interest, of reverting, as soon as circumstances permit, to individual endeavor and freedom from government interposition, except where this is necessary in order to secure as far as possible safety of life at sea and fair play for British shipping when menaced by the orders and restrictions of foreign governments."

The great merger noted in Sunday's despatches is probably part of Britain's program for sea preparedness.

WEALTHY UNCLE SAM.

(From the Daily Financial America.)

The census of 1910 shows the wealth of the United States to have been at that date \$187,739,071,090. The World Almanac gives the wealth of other nations as follows:

Great Britain and Ireland	\$85,000,000,000
Canada	7,000,000,000
India	15,000,000,000
Germany	80,000,000,000
France	50,000,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000

With the other nations, all of which were rated individually below \$9,000,000,000, trailing.

Since 1910 the United States has increased in wealth faster than in any like period in its history. No one with knowledge of conditions believes the wealth of the British Empire has been increased by the war. No one supposes the wealth of France, of Germany, of Russia, of Turkey, of Austria, of Belgium has been increased by destruction of human life or property.

The best informed economists of today estimate the wealth of America at \$250,000,000,000 and the United States is credited with having between 40 and 50 per cent of the wealth of the world.

The wealth of America gross and per capita not only is greater than that of the British Empire of today or of any period in its history but it probably equals the gross wealth of the British Empire and the German Empire and the Republic of France combined.

A German republic may not be near, but the demand for it has been definitely put in words, and that is something which would have been impossible before the war.—Baltimore American.

Sixteen German airplanes raided England on Tuesday and eight of them were smashed. Apparently Germany has not yet learned that the air attacks on the British isles are monumental folly.

When the United States broke with Germany, the Germans asked scornfully, "What can the Americans do, anyway?" That question has been partly answered already. They can hit submarines.

The booze interests of Honolulu have prated a good deal about being patriotic, but nobody notices them advising customers to put their money into Liberty Bonds instead of whisky, gin and beer.

"Physical reconstruction camps" are advocated for men rejected from the army because of physical unfitness. Are not the farms good reconstruction camps for the purpose?—New York World.

Every day brings its new candidate for governor, if one can believe the rumorologists. The trouble is, one can't believe them.

NIGHT IN THE EYE.



SAVING OF DAYLIGHT

Now that the elections are over and the excitement of a political campaign have quieted down for some time, we can more earnestly take up the cause of advancing the clocks in Honolulu, so as to permit of a greater measure of daylight out of working hours.

Much has been written, but too much cannot be written of the advantages to be derived from a movement to advance the clocks so that a greater part of the labor of the day may be performed in the cool and more pleasant hours of the morning, and permit of enjoying the sunlight in the open air during the afternoon.

It will be recalled that, a few weeks ago when we were very much exercised over the food situation, Governor Pinkham, through authority granted him by the legislature, appointed a commission charged with the duty of handling every phase of the food problem as it applies to this territory. The necessity for a careful study of our food situation is apparent today just as it was then, and unless we are productive we may be called upon to face a serious problem, if the ordinary channels of transportation are interfered with and certain of the vessels, that now ply between the coast and Honolulu, are commandeered by our government for emergency purposes.

Important does this appear, that many of our backyards and spare reage of ground have been pressed into service and planted to the necessities of sustaining life. Think of it and you will appreciate what it would mean if the clock were advanced one hour and each of us were privileged to spend that additional time in our backyards and in our gardens. The chairman of a special committee on daylight saving of Boston says: "The daylight saving plan would be a great help to the movement for the increase of the production of food by giving working men an extra hour of daylight in the evening for work in their gardens. An hour's work a day in a garden, if wisely directed, will produce an amazing amount of food. I believe this to be of the utmost importance. Unless something unforeseen happens the world is going to experience the greatest food shortage within the next year or so that it has known since the Napoleonic wars. Anything that will enable working men to produce a part of their own food is, therefore, of the utmost importance."

There are many reasons for advancing the clocks in Honolulu, and this, as outlined above, is but one of them. Think it over. This community is no different from other communities and if an advance has been made in other communities and found beneficial, is there any good reason for feeling that an advance would not be equally as beneficial for the citizens of Honolulu?

PRETTY WEDDING AT NOON UNITES MAINE GIRL AND LOCAL MAN

A pretty wedding took place at St. Clement's church, Punahou, at 12:30 today when Mr. James Ogg and Miss Eleanor Barnard Danforth were united in marriage by Rev. Leland H. Tracy of the church.

Miss Margaret Danforth was maid of honor and Mr. R. Renton Hind attended the groom. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Richard Danforth.

The bride is from Gardiner, Maine, and Mr. Ogg is connected with the Honolulu Iron Works and is now engaged in supervising the erection of additions to the mill of the Oahu Sugar Company.

After the wedding, the guests went to Mr. Ogg's home in Manoa, where the wedding breakfast was served. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the country. The wedding was simple and private, only the relatives and close friends of the bride and groom being present.

PERSONALITIES

CLIFTON HOWARD TRACY of Honolulu, now a student at Yale, is the winner of a second prize in the Yale law school, according to advices received here. He took second place in a public competitive debate for the Munson prizes.

Olive Branch, Bebekah Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., will have a social this evening beginning at 7:30. Mrs. H. H. Williams will deliver an address on "Experiences in Early Hawaii," which will be followed by fancy dances and refreshments.

—W. C. PETERSEN, assistant postmaster: About the first of next month we will have our reports for the quarter in shape for publication. I think they will show a substantial gain over last year.

—DR. R. G. AYER: I still maintain the city needs some kind of an institution for those unfortunate who are half way between the insane asylum and the hospital. I have several in mind now who are not proper inmates for either but who need government attention.

Two Beautiful Kaimuki Homes

One is on 11th and the other on 12th avenue. Spacious grounds, a superb comprehensive view. Splendid modern homes with every conceivable convenience.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.

REAL ESTATE DEPT.
Tel. 3688 Stangenwald Bldg.

Those Liberty Bonds

Have Been Made A Success Thru

Contributed Paid Publicity.

¶ Secretary McAdoo was unable to supply the funds,

¶ Consequently business houses of the country have contributed the Paid Publicity found to be so absolutely essential.

¶ In This Way the American people have gained a definite knowledge of what the bond is, and how each person can help by a bond purchase.

¶ The Main Thing in this bond issue as in every business enterprise is to inform the people.

Paid Publicity Will Do It.



The net paid circulation of the Star-Bulletin on April 10 was 6396

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN

NELSON—At the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, June 3, 1917, to Yeoman and Mrs. Robert Nelson of 1299 Beretania street, a son.

OLEPAU—At the Kapiolani Maternity Home, June 4, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Olepau of Water town, a daughter.

PURDY—In Honolulu, June 3, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Keala Purdy of 171 Liliuokalani road, a son—Eben George.

JOHNSON—At Pearl City, June 3, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Johnson a son.

MARRIED

TODD-BROS—At Fort Street Mission, June 4, 1917, Samuel C. Todd and Beatrice Enoc, Rev. S. J. Alencastre officiating; witnesses, James A.

Kerr and Isabel Forrest. MITCHELL-WICHERT—In Honolulu, June 3, 1917, Montague William Twitchell and Margaret Wicher, Rev. Father Maximin officiating; witnesses, J. L. Friel and Adeline Hoke.

DIED KAHUE—At 902 Robello street, June 5, 1917, Mrs. Eliza Kahue, a native of Molokai, aged 35 years.

Court Lunallilo, Ancient Order of Foresters, met last evening for the election of officers. John K. Kekuewa was reelected chief ranger. Other selections are: Chief ranger, John K. Kekuewa; sub-chief ranger, D. Trask, treasurer, William Ahia; financial secretary, J. Ordenstein; recording secretary, E. S. Boyd; senior woodward, J. A. Boyd; junior woodward, R. Bicknell; senior beadle, L. Evans; junior beadle, M. Kaulaia; auditors, Thomas Tredway and E. Wong-ham.

HONOLULU REAL ESTATE

The wisest Investors are putting their money into Honolulu Real Estate.

There can be nothing more certain in these times than that realty values in this city are on the upward trend. These properties are worth looking into.

Two cottages on one lot, 50 by 135 feet. Close in walking distance. Highly improved property on all sides. Live in one and rent other cottage. \$4300

A modest home property on upper Fort Street, within easy walking distance to city. Modern cottage. Lot 52 by 120. \$1600

8 LOTS IN KAIMUKI \$800 EACH In the most desirable part. Fine extensive views of ocean and city. Lots 75 by 150 feet. Help in building if desired.

Phone 3477 TRENT TRUST CO LTD Fort St. HONOLULU

RICHARD E. TRENT, PRES. I. E. BRADLEY, SECY. CHAS. G. KRISER, JR., TREAS.

WEDDING GIFTS

that will please and in line with economy, at VIEIRA JEWELRY CO., 113 Hotel St.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate For Sale

House and lot at Royal Grove.....\$4000.00
Lot at Dewey Beach 1150.00
Lot in Spreckels Annex, cash or instalments ... 1500.00

A few lots at Royal Grove on which owners desire offers. Liberal building arrangements on monthly payment plan if desired.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate Agents
Corner Fort and Merchant Streets
P. O. Box 346 Telephone 5701